

Canadian Centre
For Foreign Policy
Development

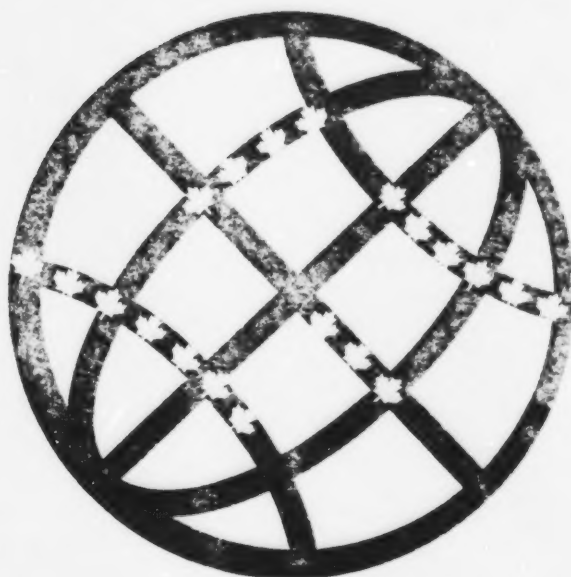


Centre canadien
pour le développement
de la politique étrangère

GLOBALIZATION AND ITS DISCONTENTS

Report of the annual policy conference of
The Group of 78

Cantley, Québec
October 1-3, 1999



THE GROUP OF 78
LE GROUPE DES 78

Globalization and Its Discontents

Sylvia Ostry — *The Meaning of Globalization*

Hon. Jim Peterson — *Challenges of Globalization*

Michael Oliver — *Global Governance: Globalism and the United Nations*

Gerald E. Shannon, Tim Reid, and Tony Clarke on
trade, finance and related areas of globalization

Roy Culpeper, Syed Sajjadur Rahman, and Brian Murphy on
globalization and development assistance

Discussions led by: **Jean Christie** on biodiversity and sustainability
Bernard Ostry and Keith Kelly on identity and culture
Ian Smillie on commercialization of war
Ted English and John Curtis on global cooperation and regionalism

Report of the annual policy conference of The Group of 78
Cantley, Québec; October 1-3, 1999

Editor: Arch MacKenzie
Production Editor: Nancy Drozd

Table of Contents

Acknowledgments	4
Introduction: Themes and Speakers	5
Conclusions and Proposals (Executive Summary)	8
 Principal Speakers	
• Sylvia Ostry: The Meaning of Globalization	11
• Hon. Jim Peterson: Challenges of Globalization	19
• Michael Oliver: Global Governance: Globalism and the United Nations	26
 Panel Presentations	
• Economic Challenges: trade and commerce, financial flows, labour-management	
Gerald E. Shannon	33
Tim Reid	34
Tony Clarke	35
• Globalization and development assistance	
Roy Culpeper	37
Syed Sajjadur Rahman	38
Brian Murphy	39
 Discussion Groups: Global governance issues	
• Biodiversity and sustainability	
Jean Christie	42
• Identity and culture	
Bernard Ostry	44
Keith Kelly	45
• Commercialization of war	
Ian Smillie	47
• Global cooperation and regionalism	
Ted English	49
John Curtis	49
 Index	
The Group of 78	51
Le Groupe des 78	51

Acknowledgments

The Group of 78's first vote of thanks must go to the speakers, panelists and resource persons whose contributions made this year's policy conference such a success. They are introduced with brief biographical notes in the introduction that follows.

The Group is also greatly indebted to the people, mainly members, who helped in many ways to organize and run the conference, which this year drew 78 people, including 59 members. In particular, the Group of 78 would like to thank:

Members of the Conference Coordinating Committee: The retiring co-chair, Debbie Grisdale, who presided over the Ottawa office during the summer and supervised the organizational efforts; co-chair Tim Creery (largely in absentia preparing a special conference issue of *Newslink*) and other members of the coordinating committee: Nancy Drozd, Ted English, Ross Francis, Geoffrey Pearson, Michael Shenstone, Ken Williamson, and Christopher Young.

Executive Secretary: Dee Welch, who carried the administrative burden of the conference and its preparations, with some important help from G78 Treasurer Nancy Drozd.

Moderators of Panels and Discussion Groups: Marion Dewar and Peggy Teagle for the panels; and Debbie Grisdale, Nancy Gordon, Ken Williamson, and Ross Francis for the discussions.

Reporting: Arch MacKenzie, who was rapporteur for the conference and put together this report. The Group also thanks the assistant rapporteurs for their excellent work: Dylan Reid, a young historian; Paul Williams, a graduate student in public administration at Carleton University; and Sherri Horning and Stephan Paape, both students at the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs.

Background Papers: Ross Francis.

Financial Contributions: The conference was made possible by generous grants from the John Holmes Fund administered by the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development located at the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, and from the International Development Research Centre.

Marion Dewar and Tim Creery

Co-Chairs of The Group of 78

Introduction: Themes and Speakers

The oneness of the world is no new theme in international affairs. As most writers on the subject of globalization have noted, people in different parts of the world have been trading goods, services and ideas from earliest times in a long slow movement toward globe-girdling interaction. Since the end of the Cold War, however, the speed, intensity and extent of world integration, especially in economic affairs, has made globalization a dominant theme in international discourse.

At the G78's 1998 policy conference on human rights, speakers often mentioned economic impediments in the way of enjoying rights which, if they did not arise from globalization, were at least aggravated by it. One of Roosevelt's four freedoms – freedom from want – was too often missing, as was freedom from fear. Hence this year's conference directed attention to the subject of economic globalization and social equity, with guest speakers and members taking up the issues noted below.

The conference program featured three principal speakers, two panels of three speakers each, and four discussion groups led by resource persons and moderated by members of the Group of 78.

Principal speakers

The keynote speaker, dealing with the meaning of economic globalization, was **Sylvia Ostry**, distinguished research fellow at University of Toronto's Centre for International Studies, of which she was chairman from 1990 to 1997. As a federal public servant, Dr. Ostry has been chairman of the Economic Council of Canada, Chief Statistician, deputy minister of two departments (Consumer and Corporate Affairs, and International Trade), and ambassador to the pivotal Uruguay Round of trade negotiations. She also was head of the economics and statistics department of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris for four years. She is the author of *The Post-Cold War Trading System: Who's on First?*

The Canadian government's approach to economic globalization, particularly in relation to global financial flows, was the subject of the conference's introductory speech by Secretary of State for International Financial Institutions **Jim Peterson**, himself a legal expert in the field. He practised international tax and business law from 1970 to 1980, taught law at U. of T. from 1974 to 1979, and served as chair of the Cambridge Acceptance Corporation from 1984 to 1987. He has written numerous works on international taxation and international joint business ventures. First elected to the House of Commons for Willowdale in 1980, Mr. Peterson became a minister in 1997 after serving four years as chair of the Commons' standing committee on finance.

The impact of globalization on global governance was the topic of the conference's closing speech by **Michael Oliver**, a founding member and former chair of The Group of 78. Dr. Oliver,

a political scientist, has been vice-principal of McGill University and President of Carleton University (1972-78). He was the first national president of the New Democratic Party after its formation in 1961. He taught for four years at the University of Papua New Guinea (1984-88) and has been president of Canada World University Service and national president of the United Nations Association in Canada.

Panels

Economic Challenges: Trade, Finance, Labour-Management: The chairman of the panel, **Gerald E. Shannon**, now a consultant, was Canada's chief negotiator for the Uruguay Round and Canadian ambassador to GATT and the WTO. As deputy minister of international trade he was closely involved in the development of the Free Trade Agreement between the United States and Canada. **Tim Reid**, a former president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, is an international business consultant and has participated in many trade missions. He has been a Liberal member of the Ontario legislature, a commissioner of the Ontario Securities Commission, and Dean of Business at Ryerson Polytechnic Institute, Toronto. **Tony Clarke**, director of the Polaris Institute in Canada, which describes its role as helping citizen movements develop new skills for democratic social change in an age of corporate-driven globalization, heads the committee on corporations of the Forum on Globalization based in San Francisco. He is on the board of directors of both the Council of Canadians and the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives. He is the author of *Silent Coup: Confronting the Big Business Takeover of Canada*.

Globalization and Development Assistance: Panel chairman **Roy Culpeper**, president of the North South Institute since 1995, worked as an economist for the Manitoba and federal governments before becoming advisor to the Canadian executive director at the World Bank in Washington in 1983. Dr. Culpeper joined the Institute in 1986 and in 1993-95 directed its major research project to date, a comprehensive study of four regional development banks. **Syed Sajjadur Rahman** is director general for strategic planning and policy, Asia branch, of the Canadian International Development Agency. Dr. Rahman's earlier posts with CIDA were as senior economist dealing with poverty reduction and as director of evaluation. He has also worked for the Conference Board of Canada and the Economic Council of Canada. **Brian K. Murphy**, author of the recently published *Transforming Ourselves, Transforming the World: An Open Conspiracy for Social Change*, has worked for the past two decades for Inter Pares, an independent Canadian organization for international social justice. His present duties involve policy development and program support for the organization's work in Asia, Latin America, and Canada.

Discussion Groups: Global Governance Issues

Biodiversity and Sustainability: **Jean Christie**, a veteran of Canadian University Service Overseas-CUSO—in Papua New Guinea and Fiji, and in headquarters in Canada, joined colleagues throughout Canada in the late 1970s to launch the People's Food Commission, which she coordinated nationally for three years. Later she worked for Inter Pares. Since 1992 she has been

with RAFI—the Rural Advancement Foundation International—doing research and advocacy. Moderator: **Debbie Grisdale**, retiring co-chair of the G78.

Identity and Culture: **Bernard Ostry** was deputy minister of communications and chief executive officer of the National Museums Corporation in Ottawa, then deputy minister of the corresponding ministry in the Ontario government before becoming chairman and CEO of TVOntario 1985-1992. From 1960 to 1968 he was with the CBC, rising to become supervisor of public-affairs programming for radio and TV. **Keith Kelly**, director of research and planning at the Canada Council for the Arts, was national director of the Canadian Conference of the Arts from 1989 to 1998. He has worked in various capacities in the arts and cultural industries. Moderator: **Ken Williamson** of the G78.

Commercialization of War: **Ian Smillie** has 30 years experience in international development as programmer, evaluator, and writer. A founder of Inter Pares, he was executive director of CUSO from 1979 to 1983 and has been a consultant to a wide range of government and non-governmental organizations over the past 15 years. Author of a monograph published this year by the Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute at Brown University, *Relief and Development: The Struggle for Synergy*, Mr. Smillie is completing a study on *Human Security and the Sierra Leone Diamonds*. Moderator: **Nancy Gordon** of the G78.

Global Cooperation and Regionalism: **Ted English** began teaching at Carleton University 50 years ago this fall and is now emeritus professor of economics. His fields have been industrial organization and—increasingly—international economics (Europe, then Africa and Asia). Prof. English, who has taught and travelled extensively abroad, was associated with the academic and business associations that led to the formation of APEC—Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation. In 1991 he wrote the study *Tomorrow the Pacific* for the C.D. Howe Institute. **John M. Curtis**, senior policy advisor and coordinator for trade and economic policy in the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, is particularly concerned with emerging trade issues, the evolution of the world's economic and trade system, and the links between Canada's domestic economic structure and performance and international economic developments. Moderator: **Ross Francis** of the G78.

Conclusions and Proposals

(Executive Summary)

The following gives a brief account of the points made by speakers, panelists and discussion leaders, followed by an account of the views and recommendations adopted by the plenary session that concluded the conference.

Keynote speaker Sylvia Ostry pictured the heyday of globophilia as being reached with the conclusion of the Uruguay round of trade negotiations and the creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Postwar trade negotiations, the rise of multinational enterprises, and the revolution in information and communication technologies had contributed to an unprecedented level of world economic integration, led by the United States. A supranational juridical system to settle disputes was housed in the WTO.

More recently, globophobia has appeared, largely based on labour-market and environmental problems attributed to globalization. Many have criticized globalization as meaning Americanization, a movement to impose globally the American tolerance for inequality. The backlash against globalization has also been based on opposition to the WTO's dispute-settlement powers in such areas as food safety. Green organizations tend to see the WTO as captive of corporate interests. The gap between north and south, rich and poor, has widened.

At the same time, however, transnational advocacy groups have increased their power by using the internet. "The policy ambience today," said Dr. Ostry, "is best characterized as complex and uncertain." She felt that the policy vacuum at the top could offer middle powers an opportunity to play a significant role in the millennium round of negotiations.

Dr. Ostry, who viewed globalization as "neither Nirvana nor Armageddon", said Canada's best interest was in having a multilateral rules-based system. Globalization, however, emphasized the importance of knowledge-based productivity – education and training, research and development – but this knowledge infrastructure had never been viewed as a national priority in Canada; it fell between federal and provincial areas of jurisdiction. Without federal-provincial coordinating mechanisms, said Dr. Ostry, no national strategy exists or can exist.

Hon. Jim Peterson, secretary of state for international financial institutions, addressed the conference on the initiatives Canada has been taking to bring greater stability to international finance and investment flows. Under Canada's six-point plan, emphasis had been placed on appropriate monetary policy, sound macroeconomic policy, greater private-sector responsibility, a focus on the needs of the poorest, prudent liberalization of capital markets, and strengthened national and international oversight of the financial sector.

The six points had been welcomed by the international community and Finance Minister Paul Martin had become chair of the new Group of 20 concerned with international financial problems.

Mr. Peterson said that although the crisis of the past two years had abated, much remained to be done to prevent a recurrence.

Michael Oliver dwelt on the origins of "civil society" and its role in global governance. He saw the non-governmental and voluntary sector as providing participatory democracy at the global level. Civil society, he noted, is dominated by the national and international NGOs, which have more and more been invited to "sit with the representatives of states to create humane global policy".

But if UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan has stressed a partnership with civil society, he has also urged "a creative partnership between the United Nations and the private sector". Business is asked to follow global values in human rights, labour standards, and environmental practices. But what was to be the quid pro quo? Might the UN and its agencies become too dependent on corporate support?

"I have anything but a clear idea of how a tripartite, neo-corporatist equilibrium will operate: the UN hand-in-hand with global business hand-in-hand with global civil society," Dr. Oliver said. In the meantime, Canada should support moves for the adoption of human rights standards, participatory democracy, and revitalization of the United Nations.

Chairing the panel on economic challenges of globalization, Gerald E. Shannon stressed the new ambience of participatory democracy and the juridical role of the WTO. That might lead advocacy groups to want it to take on jurisdiction – say, over labour standards – that could best be exercised elsewhere if the WTO was not to be diverted from its role in settling trade issues. Mr. Shannon, describing the UN itself as "bloated and directionless", suggested a whole range of international institutions – the WTO, the International Labour Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank – should be involved in responding to the economic challenges of globalization.

Tim Reid stressed the growing problem of criminal intrusion, illicit arms sales, the drug trade, and bribery and corruption employed by some firms in international business. He held that the focus in foreign aid should be on technology to help close the gap between rich and poor.

Tony Clarke said the problems of globalization had reached a point where "We must stop, assess and repair." The process should start with the WTO, in which non-elected trade bureaucrats held judicial, executive and legislative powers over national processes. The global casino of financial traders had to be brought under control.

Chairing the panel on development assistance, Roy Culpeper noted that such assistance now accounts for a small and declining share of resources for the less developed. Policies and rules governing trade, investment and financial markets are far more important. And the rich make the rules.

Syed Sajjadur Rahman said the least-developed countries risk marginalization as assistance flows to those that already have some foundation to support growth.

Brian Murphy said that real hope for more help to the poorest would require a change in mindset away from glorification of the one "road of progress" – untrammelled liberal capitalism. He felt the voluntary sector was being coopted by government and failing to come up with innovative ideas for human well-being.

In the discussion groups, Jean Christie found support for her views that a slowdown and more research are needed to assure that genetic engineering of plants does not have ill effects on farming and health. The group dwelt on the problem of 'terminator' and 'traitor' technologies for designing seed that make farmers more dependent on the supply companies.

In the culture and identity discussion group, Bernard Ostry offered a scathing view of the failure of successive Canadian governments to support culture adequately and to exploit the opportunities for Canadian leadership in culture and communications over the past 25 or 30 years. Canada had the capability, the resources, and the experts who could have made it a leader in computer networking and the information highway, but failed to capitalize on them and let others lead. Keith Kelly said measures to enable Canadian magazines to compete in the Canadian market fell through a hole in the WTO. Other cultural areas would be endangered if this failure in the world trade system were not remedied.

In the discussion of commercialization of war, Ian Smillie described how the diamond-financed civil war in Sierra Leone represented many of the worst manifestations of globalization: greed, crime, war, corruption, and a lack of global leadership and corporate responsibility. The discussion group agreed that a wide range of measures were needed to clean up the diamond trade.

In discussing global cooperation and regionalism, Ted English said middle-range economies often derived benefits from joining regional groups. Regional arrangements could reduce uncertainties affecting external market access. Northeast Asia could be ripe for a regional grouping. John Curtis said that in regional groups, by comparison with general multilateral arrangements, there was the possibility of deeper integration, faster negotiating results, and a "learning experience", especially for less-developed economies. Political cooperation and business networking have also improved.

After hearing the speakers and participating in discussions, the Group of 78 met in plenary session to draw conclusions and make recommendations. The general sense of the meeting was expressed in an opening statement.

Show leadership on globalization issues

The Group of 78 urges Canadian governments, federal and provincial, to show greater leadership in furthering public knowledge of the challenges of globalization.

The Group urges Canada in cooperation with other nations to explore policies that will diminish globalization's ill effects and take advantage of its opportunities.

While the Group applauds the Canadian government's efforts to improve the performance of international financial institutions, it feels that these are only a small first step toward dealing with the much broader problem of global governance. Similarly, the Commons committee on foreign affairs in its reports to date has barely moved beyond introducing the problems of global governance.

The government, parliament and the provinces should be leading the debate on critical economic, social, and environmental problems that are being raised by globalization, particularly in the poorest countries.

Act against global mixmaster culture

The conference agreed with the discussion group on identity and culture that globalization presents hazards to cultural identity and the independence of cultural policies.

Canadians, because of their own experience, are particularly aware of such dangers, both continental and global. Hence it is particularly important that all concerned Canadian agencies, governmental and private, strive to ensure the projection of a balanced image of Canadian identity and culture, particularly with respect to its bilingual and multicultural nature.

Two purposes would be served: support for general Canadian objectives in world affairs and strengthening of the arts and other communities that help maintain Canada's cultural identity.

Additionally, the Group endorsed the proposal that it is time for another major investment in education, training and research both federally and through federal-provincial cooperation. Canada's verifiable success in the postwar era was the result of major investment in the areas of education, training and research, but that investment has lagged in the last 20 years. Now, entering the post-industrial age, another major injection of funding is overdue.

Tackle economic issues

The Group of 78 believes the public must have greater access to an understanding of the economics of globalization, which has such a direct affect on the lives of Canadians and people the world over. While many government departments, institutions, organizations and think tanks conduct economic research and publish their analyses and views, these are usually geared to

particular policy goals. The Group believes the more general and independent overview that used to be produced by the Economic Council of Canada is needed more today than ever.

The conference therefore endorsed a resolution calling for revival of the Economic Council of Canada as a powerful instrument to study and inform the public on the Canadian and global economies and their interaction at a time of emerging new forces characterized by the term globalization.

In the Group of 78's view, the reconstituted council would be given a broad mandate, taking into account the relationship of economic policy to culture, science, the environment, technology, social issues, gender equality and education.

Council appointments, and those to any allied research groups, would be authorities in their fields and aim to help the public and parliament grasp often complex issues involved in policy-making. Appointments would be on merit and non-partisan.

Globalization raises endless questions about the future of the Canadian people; the new Economic Council of Canada would be a key player in the search for answers. Operating in the spirit of the Canadian Constitution, the council would take proper account of Canada's regional diversity and cultural pluralism, and serve impartially its two main language groups, and its aboriginal peoples.

The Group also held that the Canadian government should adopt as soon as possible a more accurate and inclusive indicator of human prosperity. The terms gross national product (GNP) and gross domestic product (GDP) are inadequate and misleading; the government should investigate alternatives. The Group noted that Canada is already committed to the measurement and value of unpaid labour.

Stop diamonds being war's best friend

The Group praised Ian Smillie and his colleagues for their three years of work with the Sierra Leone Diamond Project – a study of the role of diamonds in the bloody, brutal civil war. The conference also commended Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy and his staff for their active concern about the devastated African country and the plight of 400,000 displaced residents.

The Group urged the Canadian government to use its position on the UN Security Council to respond to UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan's request for a Sierra Leone UN peace-keeping force. That force would be designed to halt the war and end the plundering of the diamond areas by the rebels to finance their terrorist campaign.

The Group of 78 will monitor the situation in Sierra Leone, a country numbered 185th, or dead last, on the UN table of "livability", to keep its plight in the public eye and will help make the Smillie report known to the public. The report deserves to be taken seriously by the Canadian government, not least the links between illicit Sierra Leone diamonds and trafficking through

Liberia to Europe—especially Belgium—and to Israel and Bombay.

The illicit diamond trade bears similarities to Angola's narcotics trafficking role. The UN should consider extending the same penalties to the diamond-trade revenues as it does to the narcotics trade.

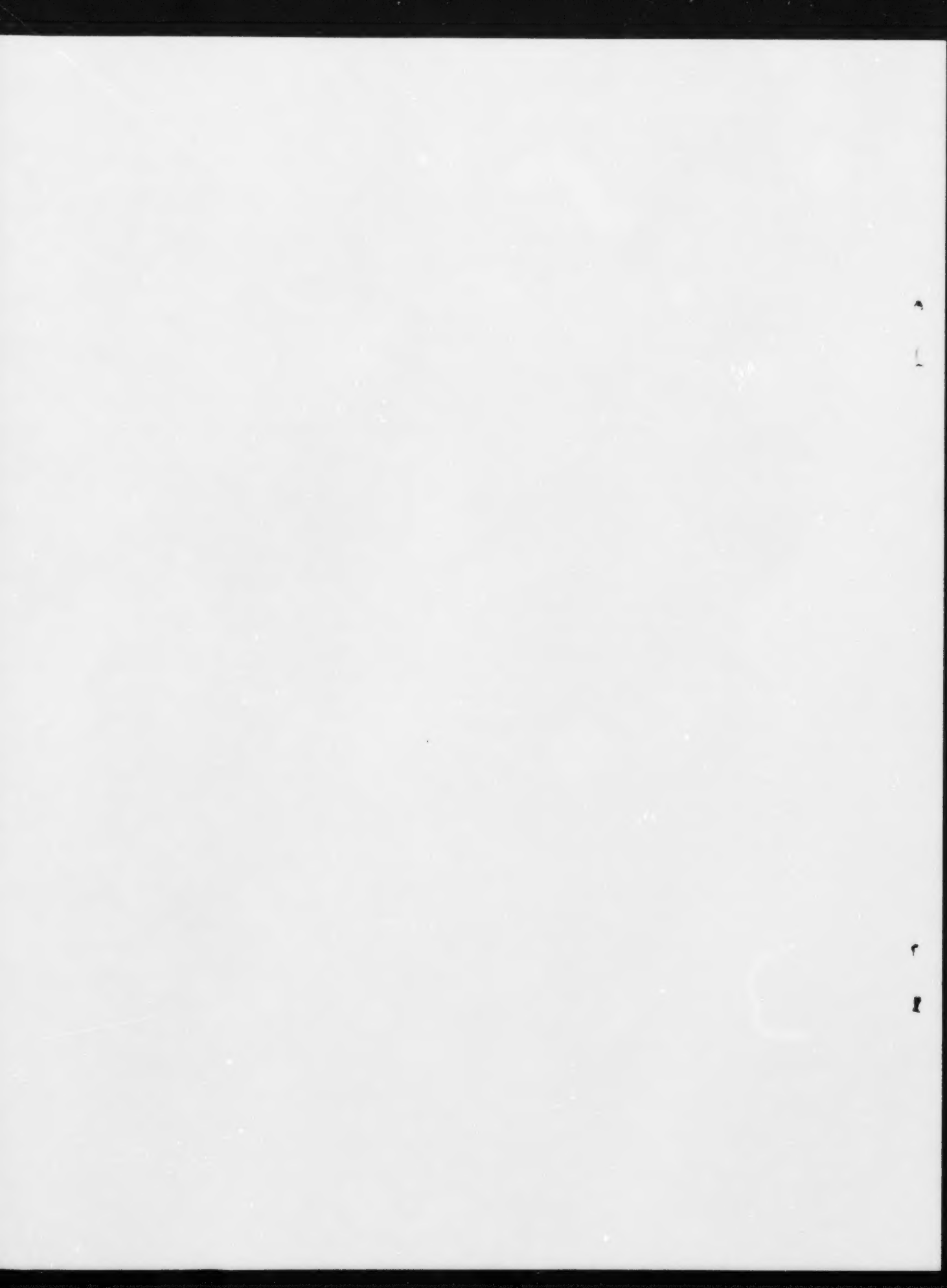
Protect biodiversity

The scale and pace of the growth in biotechnology is creating widespread public concern about its implications and their control.

The Group urges the government to increase the funding of Agriculture Canada for plant breeding and plant biotechnology research. Further, all participants should be encouraged to contribute to, and support, such research and development in developing countries. This would ensure continuance of the global supply of alternatives to non-reproducing seeds and seeds dependent on chemical input based on 'terminator' and 'traitor' technologies.

Follow-up

A weekend conference such as the G78's, with its broad range of subject matter and expressed views, does not offer the opportunity to formulate detailed and pointed recommendations on many issues. But the new policy panels being organized by the G78 will follow up the issues discussed at the conference and refine the Group's policy views. The panels, consisting of members of the Group, will cover the four main areas of G78 interest: peace and security, economic equity and efficiency, global governance, and environmental quality. The results of their work will appear on the G78 website.



Published by / Publié par:

The Group of 78 / Le Groupe des 78

206-145 Spruce

Ottawa, ON K1R 6P1

Tel: 613-230-0860

Fax: 613-563-0017

Email: group78@web.net

Extra copies of this report may be obtained for \$10 each from the G78 at the above address.

1999 © The Group of 78

ISBN #0-9692856-8-X

Other publications by the Group of 78 include:

- A Foreign Policy for the 80s (*pamphlet*), 1984
- To Combine Our Efforts (*pamphlet*), 1985
- Canada and the World: National Interest and Global Responsibility, 56 pages, 1985
- Canada and Africa: A Common Cause, 44 pages, 1986
- Canada and Common Security: the Assertion of Sanity, 88 pages, 1987
- Canada and Her Neighbours in a Changing World (*conference report*), 1989
- Canada in the Americas: Agenda for the 90s (*conference report*), 65 pages, 1990
- Beyond Sovereignty: The Future of the Nation State, 44 pages, 1991
- The Movement of Peoples: A View from the South, 177 pages, 1992
- Pacific Regional Cooperation in a New Global Context: Challenges and Opportunities for Canada (*conference report*), 1994
- 'Failed States'; How Might the UN and Canada Help? (*conference summary report*), 1995
- 'Arms and the Man'; Threats to Peace at the End of the Century (*conference summary report*) 1996
- Canada's Defence Policy "A Realistic and Meaningful Mandate for the Canadian Armed Forces (*conference report*), 45 pages, 1997
- Human Rights: How Can Canada Make a Difference? (*conference report*), 37 pages, 1998

1

2

Index

The Group of 78

The Group of 78 is an informal association of Canadians seeking to promote global priorities for peace and disarmament, equitable and sustainable development, and a strong and revitalized United Nations system.

It began in 1980 when a small group including Andrew Brewin MP and Peggy Brewin, Murray Thomson of Project Ploughshares, Robert McClure, former Moderator of the United Church, and King Gordon, formerly of the United Nations Secretariat, drafted a statement on how best Canada could contribute to the building of a peaceful and secure world. In November 1981 that statement, Canadian Foreign Policy in the 80s, was sent to Prime Minister Trudeau. It was signed by 78 Canadians — a group of 78.

The statement set out three inter-related objectives:

1. removal of the threat of nuclear war;
2. the mobilization of world resources to achieve a more equitable international order and bring an end to the crushing poverty which is the common lot of the majority in the Third World;
3. the strengthening and reform of the United Nations and other global institutions designed to bring about a pacific settlement of disputes, foster international cooperation, promote the growth of world law and the protection of basic human rights.

That was the beginning of a dialogue between the Group of 78 and the Canadian government. In the following years, members of the Group discussed, and made their views known, about new issues facing Canada in international relations and their implications for the central, and universal, objectives of policy already mentioned.

The Group of 78

- meets in conferences to consider needed changes in foreign policy, seeking consensus on recommendations to government;
- produces publications on conference findings and special issues;
- publishes *Newslink*, a newsletter for general distribution;
- organizes lunches with invited speakers;
- is launching a website;
- is organizing policy panels to increase its coverage of international issues.

The Group of 78 - Founding Members

Margaret Atwood
Donald Bates
Pierre Berton
Florence Bird
Elisabeth Mann Borgese
Andrew Brewin
Tim Brodhead
General E.L.M. Burns
Rita Cadieux
Thérèse Casgrain
Maxwell Cohen
Irwin Cotler
Marion Dewar
T.C. Douglas
William Epstein
Gordon Fairweather
Geraldine Farmer
Eugene Forsey
Ursula Franklin
Northrop Frye
E. Margaret Fulton
Sylva Gelber
Alfred Gleave
James George
Paul Gérin-Lajoie

Maynard Gertler
J. King Gordon
Walter Gordon
Roger Guindon
James Ham
Richard Harmston
Jacques Hébert
Gerhard Herzberg
John Holmes
John Humphrey
George Ignatieff
Heather Johnston
Kalmen Kaplansky
Hugh Keenleyside
Roby Kidd
David Kirk
Anton Kuerti
Renaude Lapointe
Margaret Laurence
J. Francis Leddy
Clarke MacDonald
David MacDonald
Donald MacDonald
R. St. J. MacDonald
Gregory MacKinnon

Yvon Madore
Robert McClure
Dennis McDermott
Peter Meincke
John Meisel
Brian Meredith
Joanna Miller
Michael Oliver
Archbishop A. L. Penney
Lucie Pépin
Beryl Plumptre
Nancy Pocock
John Polanyi
Escott Reid
Clyde Sanger
Archbishop E.W. Scott
Frank Scott
Marian Scott
John Sigler
Adelaide Sinclair
David Smith
Maurice Strong
Murray Thomson
Bruce Thordarson
Norma E. Walmsley